

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1857.

NUMBER 149.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; Daily Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$8; Weekly \$8; Evansville Daily \$8; and \$8; Weekly \$8; Louisville \$1.

CLEVER PRICES.—In Advance—5 County Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Postage paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option. If part is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at no risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines aggregate.....	One square, 10 lines aggregate.....
\$1 00	\$6 00
Do, each additional inch.....	Do, two months.....
Do, one week.....	10 Do, three months.....
Do, two weeks.....	15 Do, four months.....
Do, three weeks.....	20 Do, six months.....
Standing card, four lines or less, arrangement.....	25 Do, twelve months.....
One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....	\$15 00
One square, do twice per week per annum.....	40 00
Do, three times do.....	60 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.	100 00

Advertisers remitted \$10 for first insertion and \$6 cents for each subsequent insertion—\$1 for first insertion and \$6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance. Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and executors' notices, bills of exchange, bills of lading, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, warden, and other public meetings, and such like, half-prices.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one.

Advertisers not inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1857.

The efforts of the Vigilance Committee in California to obtain an amnesty from the Legislature for their past offences have proved altogether fruitless. An overwhelming majority of both branches of the California Legislature unite in virtually condemning the Committee. This is right and proper. It is due not only to the dignity of law but to the best interests of society. It was the perfection of absurdity to think of asking the sanction of law for such an outrageous anomaly as the Vigilance Committee.

The New York Herald, referring to the Dall-Clarendon treaty as amended by the Senate, says:

As far as possible, the entangling policy of the Clayton-Bulwer stock-jobbing convention is to be superseded by the mutual policy between the contracting parties of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the Central American States.

The Herald is probably mistaken. All reliable accounts agree that the amendments of the Senate do not touch the great leading features of the treaty.

The Shelby News reports the following fire in that county: On the night of the 16th instant, the dwelling house, kitchen, and smoke-house of Mr. Jonathan A. Yount, on the turnpike, two miles east from Clay village, in this county, all his provisions, forty bushels of wheat, &c., were destroyed by fire. A portion of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at \$1,500, and is very heavy to Mr. Yount. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The first eclipse of the sun in the present year will occur this afternoon. In all that part of the United States west of the meridian of Washington, the eclipse will be partial and visible, but east of Washington invisible. The time of the beginning of the eclipse, from Washington west to the Mississippi river, will vary from two to three minutes to forty-five minutes before sunset. The sun will set partially eclipsed west of Washington.

HAD FISHERY.—On Monday last, Mr. Schadd, of the Woodland Garden, baited a matrimonial hook and caught a gold-fish of the first water. As yet he has not "reel'd" home—but he has made a haul that many a piscatorial gentleman will regret, and be envious of. Although Schadd is an odd fish, we are confident that he will beget many a minnow as he disports through the stream of time, on his way to the great ocean of eternity. May they have many fishes—"very like a whale!"

NAPLES.—The blood-thirsty tyrant of this beautiful Kingdom seems to grow more cruel and relentless with each passing hour. The world is ringing with the story of his daily brutality. It would seem as if human nature could no longer tolerate such an infernal despot. It ought not to be expected that the gods long since made King Bomba mad, it is high time they had destroyed him.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Americans of the third ward have nominated Curran Pope and V. Overall as candidates for Common Councilmen, and A. S. Woodruff as candidate for School Trustee.

In the fourth ward the Americans have nominated Alex. Duvall for Alderman; A. B. Semple and Thos. Shanks for Common Councilmen; and Dr. R. Somerby for School Trustee.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—We have been furnished with the following private dispatches, from New Orleans, of yesterday's date:

Prime Sugar 10½@1c; market excited. Molasses dull. Clear sides 13½c, and scarce; ribbed sides 12c, and dull; shoulders abundant and dull at 10c; prime tierce lard 14½c; mess pork \$23.

Jo. R. Thomas, Esq., one of the firm of Graves & Thomas, Lebanon, Ky., passed through our city last week, on his way to Rockport, Ark., for the purpose of locating. Mr. Thomas is a lawyer of standing, and we recommend him to the citizens and community generally.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Deline's Drug Store, on the wharf. Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office. Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

The river was rising yesterday at the rate of about half an inch per hour, and last evening there were 5 feet water on the Falls and 7 feet 7 inches in the canal. The weather last night became a little colder than it has been.

The Kentucky river had risen considerably and was still rising yesterday.

For New Orleans.—The elegant steamer David White will leave for New Orleans this evening. The White has elegant accommodations and sumptuous fare, and Capt. McGill is a careful and attentive commander.

For St. Louis.—The fine and popular steamer Southerner, Capt. Triplett, is the packet for St. Louis to-day. She is one of the most splendid packets in the trade.

The low-pressure steamer, Jacob Strader, in charge of Capt. Barker, is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

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B. Barker will be assisted in the collecting of debts due the Bulletin by J. M. and A. Gray east of Third street. It is to be hoped all persons indebted will be ready to settle their bills when presented, and not compel the collectors to call two or three times for the small amounts due.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The current number of this great Quarterly is worthy of its palmiest days. It contains a score of articles, each of which is enough to make a reputation. The first, entitled "Philip II., and His Times: Prescott and Motley," is an able and liberal review of the recent works of these eminent American historians; the second, on "Human Longevity," is one of the most exhaustive essays which this interesting topic has called forth; the third is a bold and earnest discussion of the subject of "Convocation;" the fourth a learned and philosophical critique of "Fergusson's Handbook of Architecture;" the fifth such a tribute to Macaulay as might be expected from a Review in whose pages he has shone so often and so brilliantly; the sixth a clear and thorough examination of the "Rights and Liabilities of Husband and Wife;" the seventh a brief but spirited and piquant notice of "French Society under the Directory;" the eighth a pleasant and finished sketch of "Scottish Lawyers and English Critics," suggested by Cockburn's Memorials of His Times;" the ninth an admirable paper on "Parliamentary Committees and Railway Legislation;" and the tenth a sensible and highly instructive view of "India, Persia, and Afghanistan." The Review as a whole is uncommonly rich in thought.

NEW STATES.—The stars upon our standard promise to increase their number more rapidly than ever. Arrangements are making to form a State out of the southwest corner of Michigan, to be called Superior. Michigan agrees to surrender that part of her territory which lies without the Peninsula, and Wisconsin consents to part with that portion of her territory which lies on the shore of the great Lake, besides which Minnesota must yield a portion of her territory immediately adjoining.

It limits the area of the State to 50,000 square miles, and provides that it may be admitted into the Union when it has attained a population of ninety thousand. This will leave nearly three-quarters of the territory beyond the boundaries of the State, from which three large members of the confederacy will be formed at no distant day. The Territory of Washington will be divided into two States, each of them considerably larger than Virginia. Minnesota has territory enough for four large States, and is rapidly filling up with population. Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico will not be long in a territorial condition, and new States will probably even be formed from portions of Texas and California. What country ever presented such evidences of progress and prosperity? Those who contemplate securing new national flags should wait until all the stars shine out in our glorious blue.

How Lieut. Maury was Crippled.—In October, 1857, Lieut. Maury was on his way from the West to New York to join the Home Squadron, then engaged on the coast survey. At Somerset, Ohio, the stage in which he was a passenger capsized, and Lieut. M. received a severe injury of the knee. He lay at Somerset for two months, suffering much. He finally reached Philadelphia, and was then assigned to shore service in the Observatory at Washington, and has since then acquired his brilliant but somewhat exaggerated reputation.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY MURDER TRIAL IN TOLEDO, OHIO.—An extraordinary murder trial is now going on in Toledo, in this State. One J. M. Ward has been indicted for the murder of his wife in Sylvania, near Toledo, under circumstances of a peculiarly atrocious and horrid character. We recollect of but one case that bears an analogy to it, which was that of Hugh Corrigan, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who was convicted of murdering his wife and then burning her body in a fire. The body was never found, and the evidence of guilt, though strong, was entirely circumstantial.

In the present instance, the evidence against Ward consists in his wife's disappearance—his contradictory statements as to her whereabouts—the fact that in the ash-pile some bones have been found, evidently belonging to a human being, as well as a lock of hair of the color of Mrs. Ward's, and that stains of blood have been found on the prisoner's bed, and that lights were seen in his house at a late hour for a few nights preceding Mrs. Ward's disappearance, and that the neighbors heard somebody chopping, which sounded like the cutting of meat. In the clock-case was found a vial containing a powerful acid, which, upon being applied to iron, eat it immediately. It is surmised that with this acid he made away with the body. The dresses and clothes of the deceased were also found in the house, which contradicts the idea of her going off voluntarily, that is advanced by the prisoner in his defense.

These are some of the points of testimony on the trial, the result of which will be looked for with much interest. If the prisoner is guilty, his crime is one of the most atrocious and bloody recorded in the criminal calendar. In noticing the case, the Toledo Blade says:

The prisoner is, of course, the object of chief interest. He appears to be a man of forty, rather tall, straight and well looking. He is dressed in a good suit of black, with a black silk vest, and has a black beard and black hair, which last appears to have been considerably thinned out by the course of nature, and the want of "Bess's Hair Tonic." His name is John Hinkle, and his middle name is "Hinkie," and is not written there any more legibly than on a hundred other faces in the court-room. On the table in front of the Prosecuting Attorney, this morning, were the bones which had been collected from the ash-heap and the stove. They consist mostly of the pelvis and thigh, together, with a few fragments. The bones of the hand, including the parson ribs and braces, and a variety of other articles, are also to be seen there. The prisoner seems a little tremulous at certain stages of the proceedings, but in the main bears himself with as much indifference as the other spectators.

MORE ARCTIC RELICS.—We saw this morning, at the publishing house of Messrs. Childs & Peter-son, Arch street, above Sixth, some curious and interesting relics of Dr. Kane's last exploring expedi-tion, which have just been received by Messrs. C. & P. They consist of fur clothing worn by some of the officers and men, and they afford a better idea of the intensity of the cold in those high Northern regions than anything we have yet seen. Among the garments is a winter suit worn by Brooks. The boots are in themselves a sight. They are made of the hide of the Polar bear with the long wiry white fur outward.

They were worn with dog skin stockings, made with the fur inside, and they look as though no cold could penetrate them. These substantial understandings did good service during the long period the Advance was locked up in the ice with her adventurous crew. Brooks' reindeer skin coat, faced with thick black fur, is also among the relics, and its well-worn surface is eloquent of hard service.

Morton's seal and dog skin stockings, which he wore when he discovered the open water, are among the collection, and also his cap or "jumper," made of the soft skin of a pup seal and tastefully embossed with a fox's tail by way of plume.

Some of the garments were intended for summer wear and are made of light seal skin. Those intended for winter service are made from the hide of the Polar bear. The better class of summer gear was made by professed hands at Upernivik. The rougher and more serviceable articles were manufactured on shipboard. The lightest of the summer clothing would be considered sweltering wear at midwinter in this latitude.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

TURKISH WOMEN—THE HAREM.—The following very interesting letter from Constantinople we find in the Boston Journal. Our lady readers will especially enjoy it:

Born in the harem, the first idea impressed on the infant Ottoman is restraint; for, with arms tightly bound to the sides of its puny body, after the fashion of an Egyptian mummy, it is corded down into a cradle, out of which certain ingenious domestic contrivances obviate the necessity of taking the child, for weeks at a time. Reared in the harem, for eight years her life is one of comparative freedom, if exemption from all physical and mental exertion can so be called. At this advanced age, Madamօselle assumes matronly airs, puts on the impenetrable veil, and is betrothed to her maneuvering parents to the son of equally strategic progenitors.

It conports us now to describe our heroine, for the Turkish idea of female beauty chimeth not with our own. Fatima (for so shall she be christened) rejoices in jet-black eyes, tremulous pupils which cover under long lashes, and are brown-beaten by thick dresses meeting at the root of the nose. Her cheeks must be pale to admit of rouge, and above all she must possess a marked tendency to corpulence. *En passant*, this latter attraction wonderfully increases the marketable value of a Circassian slave, and is so highly prized that the chief favorite of a former Sultan was a delicate creature of about 300 pounds in weight, who went by the sobriquet of the boneless lady.

A few years roll on; Fatima is yet unmarried, and thus far her future lord and master has been invisible. As the event approaches, however, mamma promises, if she behaves herself like a good girl, to allow the child to see her betrothed. A glance through a crack in the door, a peep through the key-hole, is supposed to content the curiosity of the sex,asmuch as it makes little difference whether she approves or disapproves mamma's choice. Poor Selim, the future husband, boasts not even this privilege; but, if he be a lad of ardent temperament, or disposed to do the thing up in style, he bribe some old crone to pay a visit to the object of his parents affection, and report on her personal appearance. Our worthy spy, as a matter of course, receives from Fatima's papa a douceur somewhat larger, and it is very unreasonable to suppose that she represents the damsel otherwise than under the figure of a graceful, fragrant pink, or under some equally horticultural similitude.

The course of Oriental love, therefore, runs smooth, and, on some Monday or Friday, for no other days of the week are considered lucky, the marriage is consummated. After feasting, which last for several days, according to the wealth of the parties, exchange and exhibition of presents, which consist invariably of embroidered towels for the bath, and a brazier, for live coals in winter, the fair subject of our tale becomes, not Mrs. Selim, but Lady Fatima. Selim possibly may add other dark-eyed maidens to his house hold, but she is par excellence his wife, and the rest claim to be nothing higher than slaves to her whims and caprices. Our heroine, in the eyes of the law, must now consider herself a nonentity, a mere drudge of her husband's; but if a spark of female contumacy lingers in her breast, and she takes Zaide, Habibee, and other of her neighbors as models, poor Selim can lead a sad life of it; in fact become a henpecked husband. He has not the consolation of treating her as an irrational creature, for it is an absurdity, trumped up by some old bachelor, that the Turkish female possesses no soul, and is excluded from Paradise. The Prophet, it is true, in a fit of untimely palsy, once told an importunate shrew that no woman could enter the celestial gates. But Fatima, if at all versed in theology, or just returned from listening to her favorite faimou in that mosque across the way, can also inform us, that when Mahomet perceived the effect of his rude speech, and how necessary it was to the progress of his religion to get on the right side of the sex, he changed his aged follower's sorrow into joy, by adding that she would be rejuvenated before entering the regions of the blessed. Let but a rash Ghaour broach so ungallant a tenet, and we take the responsibility of asserting, that Lady F. would join her calumniated sisters in abusing the wretch by a copious expectoration and salutary application of the slipper.

"But how does our belle pass her in-door hours?" methinks I hear some of my fair readers exclaim. Her private life is a mystery, rendered impenetrable by withered eunuchs, latticed jalousies, high walls, and vigilant warders. Enough, however, is gleaned from an accumulation of accidental developments, to show that these hours of irksome surveillance are shortened in private baths; in decking herself out in the finery and jewels presented by her lord; in exciting the envy of her less favored rivals; in smoking cigarettes, and in all those petty details of the toilette in which an unrefined ennius seeks relief. Indeed, it is stated on no less an authority than the imperial physicians, that the end of many a Sultana has been hastened by her persisting in wearing the thinnest gauze dresses in the chilly saloons of the palace—a fact which seems to substantiate the assertions of our own ladies at home, that they dress for the admiration of their own sex, not for pourng irresistible broadsides into the stronger vessels.

Our Odalisk is not a mantel ornament, studiously secluded in the harem; she is allowed to gaze at the world, but never to mix in it. Every Friday she may ride to the Valley of Sweet Waters, or take a row over Asia to the Heavenly Waters. True, another day of Fatima's existence is dragged out, but how? By being vigilantly watched. By squatting cross-legged on a bit of rug. By listening to the execrable walls of strolling minstrels. By expressing the same childish surprise at the same feats of the same jugglers, and laughing heartily at their indecent jokes. By trying to imagine that she never saw the trite tricks of a veteran bear, which has grown superannuated in affording amusement to the public. By munching a bit of luncheon held in henna-dyed fingers, and throwing the crumbs for the hundredth time to the expectant fish, never supposing herself tired of watching their gambols. We leave our fair readers to judge whether this be a merry life. Yet custom is every thing, and she may enjoy this dismal routine, for how can she sigh after pleasures which have never been tasted, and therefore cannot be appreciated?

On other festive occasions, such as the birthday of the Prophet, or the feast of Bairam, tricked out in her Friday go-to-meetings, she harnesses up her carriage to exhibit herself in some public square. That of the mosque of Sultan Bajazet and the Hippodrome are the fashionable places of resort. The vast area becomes a Mediterranean of nondescript vehicles; some are gaudily painted ox-carts, at one time the most fashionable style of locomotion, now a little out of date; others unwieldy stage-coaches, and every other conceivable relic of the dark ages. Seemingly wedged and inextricably entangled, yet all moving at a snail's pace, they produce a prodigious creaking, and look, in the aggregate, like the sinuous folds of some huge reptile. No nodding to acquaintances relieves the monotony of this dumb show; no smiles of recognition; no joyous bursts of merriment; no coquettish adjustment of wanton ringlets to catch the attention of passing beaux; but at this solemn pace they jog out another day in this sado-masochistic pantomime.

GARRICK AND KEAN.—Edmund Kean was a great favorite of Mrs. Garrick, the widow of the celebrated actor. Whenever it was desirable that a new performer at Drury Lane should make a hit, the committee used to bring the venerable old lady to her private box, to say he reminded her of David. She said so, and this went the round of the papers accordingly. In the case of Kean she spoke honestly. He did remind her of her husband, and was nearer to him by many degrees than any actor she had ever seen, although both agreed he could not play Abel Drugger. Once in conversation he complained to her that the papers made terrible mistakes as to his conceptions of character, readings, points, and other peculiarities.

"These people," said he, "don't understand their business; they give me credit where I make no effort to deserve it, and they pass over the passages on which I have bestowed the most care and attention. They think, because my style is new and appears natural, that I don't study, and talk about the suspected slave became the ghastly plaything of the tide. Spite of newspaper prattle about the improvements in the East, it is enough to know that in this nineteenth century, in the new palace of the Sultan, designed by English architects, four dungeons are readily shown to the traveler, which are intended for refractory wives and sulky concubines.

It is never my purpose, wantonly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic privacy, but the following narrative has appeared in print more than once, I feel warranted in repeating it as a good illustration of harem life, and will also vouch for its authenticity. Some of the garments were intended for summer wear and are made of light seal skin. Those intended for winter service are made from the hide of the Polar bear. The better class of summer gear was made by professed hands at Upernivik. The rougher and more serviceable articles were manufactured on shipboard. The lightest of the summer clothing would be considered sweltering wear at midwinter in this latitude.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

tioner, formerly attached to Lord Byron as his private physician, at present a resident of this city, married a most beautiful Greek lady. Owing to gross improprieties on her part, a separation ensued, whereupon she immediately attached herself to the harem of an old Pasha, who had long been fascinated by her beauty. So passionately enamored became the Turk, that, when appointed ambassador to France, the honor conferred was mingled with regret at the separation it implied. No heir had thus far crowned their union, but, tempted by the thought of the valuable present bestowed on the happy mother on such interesting occasions, before his departure she hinted a false piece of intelligence, calculated to fill her master with joy.

To be brief, a new-born child was procured, all the necessary maternal symptoms counterfeited, and short had been his sojourn in Paris when a messenger arrived, announcing the birth of a son and heir. The courier returned to Constantinople loaded with presents for the Greek, and the imposition bade fair to pass current, when a feeble old eunuch, who had become acquainted with the minutest details, threatened to reveal all to his master. Bribe was ineffectual; the faithful servant was above corruption; she therefore sent for him to her private bath and there strangled him with her own hands. These circumstances were too atrocious to remain long concealed; bruited about in the capital, they soon reached the ears of the Pasha. Post haste he returned home on a leave of absence, and—bowstring the fiend, methinks most of my readers will say—not a bit of it; in the patriarchal language employed by Abraham to Hagar, she was coolly ordered to take herself off. The authorities, so far from avenging the death of the eunuch, soon had the delicate task of examining, but never deciding, a case on the dockets of fair Greek versus Pasha, for the restoration of jewels given to her by the latter in his uxorious days. So much for Turkish justice. STAMBOL.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)
SAINT LOUIS—MISSOURI LANDS—SLAVERY—KANSAS.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Perhaps never in the "annals of the West" has the tide of emigration come nearer a flood than it has the present season. Every hotel in St. Louis is crowded. Hardly one of them but has had to turn off applicants for rooms during the past week. Several ways is this accounted for—the state of navigation through the winter is the principal cause of the present rise in the tide. St. Louis has one evidence of the energy and wisdom of its "merchant princes"—it has larger factories and more magnificent business than dwelling houses. Would it not be in St. Louis!

St. Louis is (politically) a free soil city. The Democrat, which a year since would have repelled the imputation of such a thing as a libel and an insult, is now an out-spoken and defiant unconditional emancipationist. Nor do the Republicans or Leader, organs of the other wings of the party, denounce, or even sneer at the positions of the Democrat. The fact is slavery is practically extinct in St. Louis city and county. With one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, there are but three thousand slaves; and one thousand of those are outside the city.

Thankful for past favors, we cannot but assure our patrons and the public generally that our increased trade has induced us to import a heavier stock than we ever had the pleasure of exhibiting before, which upon examination the most fastidious will be pleased to admit. m24 bd&12

COAL! COAL!
WE have a large supply of superior PITTSBURG COAL for sale at the lowest market price. City and country patrols supplied on the shortest notice. It is a superior article for Blacksmithing purposes. Give us a call. Office a few doors below Third on south side of Jefferson. m21 j&b12

BRAWNER & VAUGHAN.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

BYSPERSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND ACUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colic, Pain, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Convulsions, Blind and Bleeding Piles, In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has innumerable instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor Boerhave. It is a great remedy in the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of disease, quickening every nerve, rousing up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirit it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against. Do not be deceived by any inferior article.

John CAWEIN & CO.'S WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets, mar 3 j&b12

STILL THEY COME!

SHELL OYSTERS.

2,100 Prince's Bay Oysters in the Shell, very fine and delicious, just received by American Express this morning.

Also, 10 dozen Jack Snipe in most superior order at

m21 j&b6 JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER.

RESOLVED by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Legislature of Kentucky, with the concurrence of a majority of the qualified voters of said city voting thereon at the general election in April, 1857, are hereby requested to repeal so much of the Charter of said city as relates to the number and mode of electing City and Railroad Tax Collectors, and adopt in lieu thereof a general clause granting to the Council authority to regulate this department of the city government as will best advance the general interest, and also to enact such ordinances as may be necessary to enforce the collection of taxes.

Each amendment must be voted upon separately. The ballots are to be prepared according to the following form as required by ordinance:

Mayor—.....

City Attorney—.....

Assessor—.....

Auditor—.....

Treasurer—.....

A. J. MORRISON

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**SADDLERY HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,**

Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in front of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART HALL.

Wednesday Evening, March 25, 1857.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FAREWELL to AMERICA!

MISS LOUISA PYNE

AND

MR. W. HARRISON'S

LAST CONCERT IN LOUISVILLE

PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Solo—Piano. MR. A. SEDGWICK.
2. Cavatina—“Lo! how great Lark.” Sir H. Bishop.
3. With Concertino Obligato by Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
4. Ballad—“Remember Me” (from the Bohemian Girl).
5. MR. W. HARRISON'S (Balfe).
6. Solo—Concertina, first Concerto for Violin. De Beriot.
7. MR. A. SEDGWICK.
8. Duet—“Oh! Maritana” (from the Opera of Maritana). (Wallace).
9. MISS LOUISA PYNE AND MR. W. HARRISON.
10. Buffo Song—“Lo! the Factotum!” (from the Barber of Seville). Rossini.
11. MR. HORNCastle.

AN INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Ballad—“I dreamt that I dwelt” (from the Bohemian Girl). Baile.
2. Song—“Let me like a soldier fall” (from Maritana). (Wallace).
3. Fantasia—Concertina (andante and variations a la Reliachon “Le Carnaval de Venise”). Sedgwick.
4. Solo—Concertina, first Concerto for Violin. De Beriot.
5. MR. A. SEDGWICK.
6. Duet—“Oh! Maritana” (from the Opera of Maritana). (Wallace).
7. MISS LOUISA PYNE AND MR. W. HARRISON.
8. Buffo Song—“Lo! the Factotum!” (from the Barber of Seville). Rossini.
9. MR. HORNCastle.

MUSICAL CONDUCTOR.....MR. A. SEDGWICK.

In consequence of the Concerts coming on successive evenings, it will not be possible to make any provision for Secured Seats, but it has been decided to put the price of tickets at FIFTY CENTS, for the first time, and also to make the tickets the same for both evenings, so that persons purchasing tickets for both evenings, and not belonging to the same society with seats can have them intended on Wednesday evening; regulations which the management trusts will prove satisfactory to the public.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

Admission can be had at D. P. Faulds & Co.'s Piano Warehouses, at Braithwaite Brothers' and Tripp & Cragg's music stores, and at the principal hotels.

The Piano used is from the wareroom of D. P. Faulds & Co.

m25 & b1b

A Fine Brick House for Rent.

Will be rented on the 15th. \$25. Wish to buy or hire a superior Cook, Washer, and Ironer. Apply to R. VAUGHAN.

At Brawner & Vaughan's Corner, Jefferson, near Third st.

Reward!

DROWNED on Monday morn. March 2d, instant, about one mile below Rock Ferry, Ky. William H. Kintner, about 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and black hair, had on dark striped cassimere pants, brown casimere vest, supposed to be without coat; his name is marked on his under clothes; also on his person a gold hunting watch, steel fib. chain with gold hook.

Door open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

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The Piano used is from the wareroom of D. P. Faulds & Co.

m25 & b1b

A. J. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 512 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

f28 b&d

HOW IS IT?

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AMBROTIESTS! Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up, and articles received the public attention, but now the public are satisfied, and it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at Troxel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Those who are particular are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$30.

Also, rights for sale to operators in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist, Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

j610 j&b1f

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.

CORNER of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving one per cent. Tennesse currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; do; BANK OF THE UNION, do; COMMERCE BANK, do; BANK OF COMMERCE, do; TRADERS' BANK, do; BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville; 115 b&f D&C

HUTCHINGS & CO.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

tended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Main and Green streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seven.

j22 j&b

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watch, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices. No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

s17 wj&dj&bf

LARGE assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and TRUCKS, made up and purchased, and can therefore be sold low at C. PROAL'S.

70 Third st., between Main and Market.

m20 j&b6m

ACCORDIONS! ACCORDIONS! 300

from the manufacturer in Paris) for sale whole or retail at greatly reduced prices by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.

Importers of Musical Goods, m25 j&b

539 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

FLOUR—100 bbls for sale by m21 b&d

CURD & CO.

LARGE assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and TRUCKS, made up and purchased, and can therefore be sold low at C. PROAL'S.

70 Third st., between Main and Market.

m25 j&b6m

ACCORDIONS! ACCORDIONS!

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EVENING BULLETIN.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
A Scene at the White House—A Disappointment—Calculations Spoiled—The President—The Cormorants, etc.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1857.

While I was in the vicinity of the White House, yesterday morning, it occurred to me, "Just step in and see what the 'sovereigns' are about." I was bowed into the hall by Edward, the polite Irish janitor; and, following a couple of "sharp-set strangers," soon reached the vicinity of the President's office, where I met over a hundred persons, dressed in their best clothes, and exhibiting much impatience in their countenances as well as by constantly shifting their positions, and struggling to get a peep into the sanctum whenever the door was opened to let out some one who had had his "say" to the President. The porter had his hands full of cards, to be passed in, *secretaria*, while the authors of the autographs watched with painful solicitude the movements of that ordinarily humble but now important personage. He was the recipient of many compliments, such as a familiar slap on the back, and the exclamation, "My good fellow, pray don't forget that I handed my card to you first;" and "Pleasant day; ah—do you think I'll get a chance shortly?" The poor fellow had truly hard time; and, according to my observation, he should receive a pension for life for his wonderful exhibition of patience. It should here be remarked, that the aforesaid doorkeeper was once a soldier. He did not mind big guns, and therefore can stand his ground against hungry politicians.

The New Yorkers, "hards" and "softs," were fortunate in getting the first pull at the President, and they dogged him for more than an hour. Notwithstanding their importunities, he refused to "surrender at discretion." By the time those pure-minded gentlemen had exhausted all their gas and arguments, the cabinet hour approached. To see each of the hundred unsatisfied and "unfeasted" separately, would have consumed many hours; so the President ordered the doors to be thrown open, and admitted them all at the same time! As every man had *private* business with the President, he did not wish to make a *public* exhibition of it! There was no chance for whispering in his ear, or taking him aside. Here was a dilemma! I overheard some remarks, among a little squad, to the effect, "Gentlemen, let's try him again; we may stand a better chance next time;" whereupon they began to stow away their carefully-prepared documents, to be formally presented to Mr. Buchanan on a future occasion. Others, however, marched boldly up to the President, sticking manuscripts at him, in regular succession. The President bowed as the papers were piled upon his hands, as much as to say, "Very well, gentlemen; any more of the 'same sort?'" The fellows who thus ill-treated the President deserve a sound thrashing; it was disgraceful to them; and I should be glad to learn that not one of that gaunt and hungry crew received a single crumb from the executive table. Such cormorants have nearly killed the President. They act as if nothing was to be attended to but *office!* OFFICE!! As to who stimulates the appetite, is another question.

"The fluctuating pangs of hope and fear; Joy distant still and sorrows ever near."

It was a sad blow to the remainder when they were informed that the President would receive no more company for the day.

I am truly glad, on the President's account, that to-day is Sunday. He should have time to recuperate; for to-morrow the New York fellows will again fly at him. Those who were disappointed on Saturday, and the fresh comers, will also be on hand. I utter a solemn truth when I say that no man on earth could endure for a month the excessive annoyance to which the President during the past week has been subjected.

The Clarendon-Dallas treaty, as amended by the Senate, has been approved by the President and his Cabinet. They came to the conclusion Saturday to send it back to England, for the approval or rejection of Her Majesty's Government. And a special messenger will take it over; Alexander H. Evans, connected with the letter-writing corps, has been commissioned as such officer. A nice little trip, which I trust may do him good. The British Minister is favorable to the treaty, as amended, and the probability is it will be ratified by our trans-Atlantic neighbor.

Governor Geary has rendered himself unpopular with the Administration by his publications at St. Louis. His resignation, which was not received until yesterday, will doubtless be accepted. The question now is, "who will be his successor?"—and the echo replies, "wait a little longer."

So far, the Boston, Philadelphia, and California appointments (the important ones) have been made. New York comes next. In the course of a week, the Administration will have relieved itself from an immense pressure.

VERITAS.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—Contrary to the general belief, Mr. Cobden's motion on the Canton question has resulted in a defeat of the Palmerston Administration; 263 members of the House of Commons voting in favor of the motion, and 247 against, leaving the government in a minority of 16. On the Monday evening previous to the division, a number of the usual supporters of the Cabinet were called together by Lord Palmerston, to whom he declared his views at some length; and received in reply assurance of support. The general opinion was that the majority of the Ministers would be between 30 and 40, and that their tenure of office would be thus secured at least until the dissolution of Parliament, which would take place next year. Very different was the result. A defeat upon a motion directly censuring the government in the popular branch of the Legislature, it is supposed, will necessarily result either in the resignation of the Ministers or in a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the people.

It is generally supposed that Lord Palmerston will adopt the latter course after the supplies are voted, and that he feels persuaded that, whatever "a facious coalition" may achieve, he possesses the confidence of the country on the Chinese question, and on his general policy. If this supposition be well founded, (his speech at the close of the debate would certainly warrant it,) it is not likely that he will allow "the triple coalition,—the Manchester or Peace Policy men, led by Mr. Cobden; the Tory Protectionists, by Mr. Disraeli, and the Peeleites, by Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell,—to unseat him altogether, without an effort to recover his position by an appeal to the people, with whom he certainly has been a great favorite. In case Parliament is dissolved, the event will probably take place in May, after the Easter recess.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

INQUEST No. 17.—Taken on the body of George C. Keller, who was shot on Sunday night, on Green street, between Jackson and Hancock, at Mr. Rap's coffee house. Verdict of the jury, "that said Geo. C. Keller came to his death from a ball discharged from a self-cocking pistol in the hands of James McMullin.

March 24, 1857. A. H. BRYAN, C. J. C.

MATTINGS—200 pieces No. 1 Gonqua Matting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, white and checked, received at f 23 & b.

C. DUVALL & CO.'S.

CARS AND CARRIAGES.—I have received the whole agency for the sale of Baker's celebrated Cars and Carriages for children, embracing four qualities and three sizes. For sale low to the trade.

f 23 & b. W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

FANCY BASKETS—5 cases German and French Fancy Baskets received and for sale low to the trade by f 23 & b. W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

RUGS—Rich Mosaic Rugs; Chenille do; Tufted and Velvet Rugs; Brocades do; All descriptions of Parlor and Front-door Mats; at f 23 & b. C. DUVALL & CO.'

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The following extract from a private letter, dated Hong Kong, January 14, received in London, shows that apprehension existed lest the British should be overpowered by the Chinese:

Men are growing worse and worse. Our forces are utterly paralyzed and acting only on the defensive, while the Chinese take the offensive, and that with some considerable success, in the fight in which they view such affairs. They have burnt down their towns, and driven us inland.

The river. They are now camped so unsafe that the Admiral is abandoning it. They have taken one river steamer, the Thistle, murdered all the foreigners on board, and burnt her. They have attacked another, and nearly taken her. They came down in force on one of the fortresses held by us, and sacked the small timber fort of Kowloon and Hornby stations, at the barrier, some two miles below the fort, and were with great difficulty and some loss of life driven back. They nearly took a large river steamer, the Flea Ma, she escaping only by her speed. They have taken an American cutter on her way to Hong Kong, and while I am now writing, are still retained for the safety of three river steamers that left this place five days ago for Whampoa, one of them with forty Yankee marines on board.

There is no fear of any regular attack proving successful; but what we have to apprehend is the Chinese learning the ship's secrets—and that is the greatest blocking up the river, and thus preventing us sending provisions or ammunition. It will be an awful calamity if they do this, and they are making the attempt. When the gunboats arrive, I hope we may be able to take the offensive, and chase and destroy every junk we find in the river.

I am very anxious to inform you now that we have been most go through with it. We have no choice. We must either thrash the Chinese so severely that they will never forget the lesson, and teach them to respect treaties and to behave to Western nations in a civil way, or must give up our claim to compensation, and let the Chinese have all the good customer of Manchester and India that brings into the exchequer of England and India altogether an amount but little short of £10,000,000 sterling. So I fear you have to choose between a war and the loss of £10,000,000 per annum.

A special letter from Hong Kong to Berlin, of January 12, mentions that the loss on foreign goods incurred in the destruction of the foreign factories in Canton was estimated at \$1,000,000.

It would appear from a report presented to the Russian government by the General-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles, that the attack on Canton by the British Admiral in the trade between Russia and China by land, and by Kiao-kia has considerably increased. The commercial relations between Russia and China, it adds, will become every day more intense as long as the war continues.

HONG KONG, Jan. 15, P. M.—A special letter from the Prussian ministry has been defeated in the divorce bill.

[From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Robert J. McHatton has been appointed Postmaster of New Orleans, vice Nevitt, removed.

The Departments are overwhelmed with applications, personal and by mail, for minor appointments, growing out of a misapprehension of the principle of rotation, which, as a general rule, was intended only to apply to the larger class of offices.

In consequence of the sickness of Mr. Appleton (who is now convalescent), there have been various unfounded rumors about the Union newspaper; and, among those which are untrue, is one stating that Major Poore had become connected with it.

Applications have been made for the construction of the wagon roads to the Pacific, which were authorized by the act of the late Congress; but the Secretary of the Interior has taken no action in the premises.

Forts Kearney and Laramie will not be abandoned until autumn.

Although it is understood that the following New York appointments were made to-day, the official promulgation has been withheld: Schell, Collector; Hart, Surveyor; Sanders, Navy Agent; Ryders, Marshal; Fowler, Postmaster; Birdsall, Naval Officer.

Robert J. Walker was at the White House to-day, when the Governorship of Kansas was offered him, which his friends say he has declined.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has abandoned the defense of the injunction suit brought by the city to restrain the issue of dividend bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

The Prussian ministry has been defeated in the divorce bill.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.

Meier & Company's cotton factory was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at \$100,000—insured for \$64,000. It was the work of an incendiary. One hundred and seventy-five hands were thrown out of employment in consequence.

ST. LOUIS, March 24, P. M.

The Illinois and Upper Mississippi are still falling with good boating stage on the former and four feet or less on the lower rapids of the latter. The Missouri has risen a foot at Boonsville during the last 24 hours and is still rising—the weather is heavy and cool.

A heavy rain fell last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which extended far to the west and north.

EVANSVILLE, March 24.

Tee Pete Whetstone, St. Lawrence, Rainbow, Fashion, Mansfield, Joseph H. Conn, Jesse K. Bell, and Melrose, passed down, and the Belmont, South, Wm. Baird, and John Briggs, Isaac Shelby, and Woodford, passed up.

PITTSBURG, March 24, P. M.

The river is unchanged since noon—the weather clear and mild.

CINCINNATI, March 24, P. M.

The river has risen 18 inches during the last 24 hours and is still rising. There are now 17 feet water in the channel—weather damp, cloudy and clear alternately.

Reliable information from Washington says that the Cincinnati appointments are not yet made.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Louisville, March 25.

The money market has undergone no change. If anything it is for the better. Eastern exchange we continue to quote 6@6 prem, and New Orleans dull at par@6 prem.—the outside nominal.

In provisions nothing of importance transpired. A sale of 226 bbls mess pork at \$22. Some little bacon was in from the country, mostly clear sides, which brought 11½@12¢; we quote shoulder from wagons at 9@10½¢, hams 11¢, and ribbed sides 11½@12½¢. A private dispatch, from New Orleans of yesterday's date, says: "Clear sides 13½¢ and scarce; ribbed sides 12¢ and dull; shoulders abundant and dull at 10¢; mess pork \$23; prime lard 14½¢."

There was a good demand for coffee, with sales of nearly 40 bags, of which 28 lbs Rio sold at 11¢, 25 at 12½¢, 12 at 13½¢, 25 at 11½¢, 90 at 11½@13½¢, and 25 bags Jamaica at 12¢. In sugar, sales of 33 hds in lots at 11½¢ and small boxes of refined at 14¢. Nothing doing in molasses. A small sale of rice at 5½¢. A private dispatch from New Orleans quotes prime sugar 10½@11½¢, and market excited.

Flour is dull at \$5 30@5 50. Private dispatches from New Orleans quotes Ohio \$6 12½¢. Wheat \$10@11 15¢. Corn and oats only small sales from store at previous rates. Sales of 300 bush cornmeal at 60¢.

Sales of 65 lbs tobacco at full price—1 lb at \$5 65, 3 at \$7 30@\$7 45, 13 at \$8@8 95, 9 at \$9@9 85, 5 at \$10 @5 55, 4 at \$11@11 30, 9 at \$12 50@\$12 90, 12 at \$13@13 85, and 9 at \$14@14 85.

In bagging, a sale of 100 pieces at 14¢. In rope, a sale of 400 coils hand at 8½¢ and 120 coils at 8½¢.

Sales of 10 bales jeans and linseys at 30 and 40¢.

Sale of 100 bbs Neshanah potatoes at \$3 7 bbl.

Sundries.—Sales of star candles at 26@28¢ and hard-preserved tallow at 12¢. A sale of 60 country flint hides from store at 20¢. A sale of 16 bbls medium No. 3 mackerel at \$10 50. A sale of 35 bbls Canneton sheetings at 15¢. Sales of 200 bags shot at \$2.

New Orleans pound freight 40¢, pork \$1 7 bbl, \$1 25 bbl for whisky, and tobacco \$6 7 bbl. To way points 50¢, pork \$1 25, and whisky \$1 50.

CINCINNATI, March 24, P. M.

The steamer's news rendered the flour market, if possible, more dull and unsettled; prices are entirely nominal; receipts moderate and stock rapidly increasing. Whisky—sales of 1,400 bbls at 23½¢. Provisions are without important change—sales of 200,000 lbs bulk sides at 9½¢ to be delivered 30 days hence and 50,000 lbs shoulders in bulk at 8¢, indicating a decline of ¾¢; there is a moderate demand for mess pork to fill orders at \$21 50; bacon is neglected and price nominal; small sales of lard at 13½¢ for bbls—the market closing decidedly dull. Cloverseed firm at \$7 37@7 50 with a fair demand.

NEW YORK, March 24, P. M.

Cotton market is buoyant—sales of 3,000 bales. Flour is depressed—sales of 5,000 bales State at \$5 60@5 75—a decline of 25¢; \$6@6 45 for Ohio—a decline of 15¢; \$6 15@6 50 for Southern—a decline of 10¢. Wheat is depressed and scarce—sales of 6,000 bush. Corn is dull and heavy with a decline of 1¢ on white and yellow and 3¢ on mixed.

Sales of 38,000 bush at 67¢ for white and yellow and 68¢ for mixed. Pork steady and prime advanced 20¢ 7 bbl, with sales at \$19 20. Bacon firm at 10½¢ for Cumberland cut and 11½¢ for short ribbed. Mess pork steady at \$24 50. And prime at \$19 10@\$19 20. Chicago beef \$16@16 25. Tallow heavy. Whisky advanced 3½¢, with sales at 27½¢. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Freight firm.

Stocks lower and dull—Chicago and Rock Island 10½¢; Illinois Central R. R. 13½¢; Michigan Southern 7½¢; New York Central 8½¢; Pennsylvania Coal Company 9½¢; Reading 7½¢; Canton Company 2½¢; Galena and Chicago 10½¢; Michigan Central 9½¢; Erie R. R. 5½¢; Cleveland and Toledo 7½¢; Cleveland and Pitsburgh 5½¢; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 10½¢; Milwaukee and Mississippi 7½¢; Virginia Sixes 9½¢; Missouri Sixes 8½¢; Illinois Central Bonds; 11½¢. Sterling exchange 10½@10½¢.

We know that this was not the avowed object of the so-called Republican party, and most of its supporters would shrink with horror from such a consummation. But such is the manifest tendency of the course of that party, and its pronounced determination that the only party issues hereafter to be known in this country shall be Freedom or Slavery.

The Colonization Society, providing a congenial home for a part of the black population, as it gradually becomes free and enlightened, is one of the expedients of Southern wisdom and philanthropy in anticipation of this certain change. In this way will the negro be most effectively removed from the destructive influence of the competition of a superior race. It is disgraceful to the American government that it has never yet recognized and fostered this noble and beneficial agency.

The Abolition movement on the other hand, and Wm. H. Seward, Republican abolition, of last year, are voted, and that he feels persuaded that, whatever "a facious coalition" may achieve, he possesses the confidence of the country on the Chinese question, and on his general policy. If this supposition be well founded, (his speech at the close of the debate would certainly warrant it,) it is not likely that he will allow "the triple coalition,—the Manchester or Peace Policy men, led by Mr. Cobden; the Tory Protectionists, by Mr. Disraeli, and the Peeleites, by Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell,—to unseat him altogether, without an effort to recover his position by an appeal to the people, with whom he certainly has been a great favorite. In case Parliament is dissolved, the event will probably take place in May, after the Easter recess.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

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